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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/533,735	05/04/2005	Robert Jochemsen	NL 021103	4556
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NXP, B.V. NXP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT M/S41-SJ 1109 MCKAY DRIVE SAN JOSE, CA 95131			EXAMINER SCHNEE, HAL W	
			ART UNIT 2186	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/533,735	Applicant(s) JOICHEMSEN ET AL.	
	Examiner Hal Schnee	Art Unit 2186	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-8 and 10-25 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, and 15 are amended by the applicant on 11/15/07. Claim 9 is cancelled by the applicant on 11/15/07.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-8 and 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stockdale et al. (U.S. Patent 6,804,763, hereafter "Stockdale") in view of Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 5,701,516, hereafter "Cheng").

Regarding Claim 1, Stockdale teaches a memory management device for managing a memory space of at least one persistent-memory device (fig. 4; col. 4, lines 15-17—"non-volatile memory storage device"), comprising a memory allocation unit (col. 10, lines 52-55—"NV-RAM manager") adapted to communicate with at least one application device and to allocate at least one first part of said memory space to said application device (col. 4, lines 17-25; application devices are shown in fig. 2, item 215), wherein said allocation unit is further adapted to communicate with at least one file system device, and to allocate on request from said application device or from said file system device said first part of said memory space to said file system (col. 7, lines 19-26).

Stockdale does not teach that the persistent memory is used as a write cache memory for said file system. However, Cheng teaches a persistent memory used as a write cache memory for said file system (col. 2, lines 57-61).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale and Cheng and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the persistent memory used as write cache of Cheng with the device of Stockdale to yield the predictable result of a memory management device in which the persistent memory is used as a write cache for a file system device.

Regarding Claim 2, Stockdale teaches said memory allocation unit is adapted to maintain a memory allocation table at a current status, said memory allocation table assigning at least one memory address representing a defined part of said memory space to either said application device or to said file system device (fig. 9; col. 29, lines 17-19).

Regarding Claim 3, Stockdale teaches a memory management device according to claim 2, further comprising a processor and a memory (fig. 3, processor 300 and memories 325 and 355), wherein said memory allocation unit is implemented in the form of at least one first executable file contained in said memory (col. 10, lines 52-55—"NV-RAM Manager").

Regarding Claim 4, Stockdale teaches said memory is a persistent-memory device, in particular said persistent-memory device (col. 33, lines 11-14—software is installed in the NV-RAM and executed on the processor, as shown in fig. 11, item 1140).

Regarding Claim 5, Stockdale teaches a file system device adapted to maintain a file allocation table at a current status, said file allocation table assigning at least one disk space

address to at least one file, wherein said file allocation Unit is adapted to communicate with a memory management device that is related to a persistent-memory device and to include an address of at least one first memory space of said persistent-memory device in the maintenance of said file allocation table (col. 34, lines 51-58—the same techniques are used for the file system device as for memory management for the application device. Fig. 12 and col. 35, lines 14-20 show the files; fig. 9 shows the file allocation table).

In the device of Stockdale, the functions of the file system device are performed by the same device/processor as the functions of the application device; Stockdale thus does not specifically teach a separate file system device, comprising a file allocation unit; or that the persistent memory is used as a write cache memory for said file system device. However, Cheng teaches a file system device, comprising a file allocation unit (fig. 2, Storage Processor 38 {shown in detail in fig. 3}; col. 5, lines 34-37); and the persistent memory is used as a write cache memory for said file system device (col. 2, lines 57-61).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale and Cheng and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the file system device comprising a file allocation unit and the persistent memory used as write cache of Cheng with the device of Stockdale to yield the predictable result of a file system device with a file allocation unit, in which the persistent memory is used as a write cache for the file system device.

Regarding Claim 6, Stockdale teaches a file system device according to claim 5, further comprising a processor and a memory (fig. 3, processor 300 and memories 325 and 355),

wherein said memory allocation unit is implemented in the form of at least one first executable file contained in said memory (col. 10, lines 52-55—"NV-RAM Manager"). In addition, the file system device of Cheng comprises a processor and a memory (fig. 3a, microprocessor 52 and RAM 58; col. 8, lines 1-15). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Stockdale with the teachings of Cheng as described for Claim 5, above.

Regarding Claim 7, Stockdale teaches an application device, comprising a persistent-memory device connected to a processor (fig. 3, processor 300 and persistent-memory device 355; col. 17, line 64-col. 18, line 3), and a data management unit adapted to manipulate data in said persistent memory device (fig. 4; col. 4, lines 15-17—"non-volatile memory storage device"), wherein said data management unit is adapted to write at least one third executable file to said persistent memory device, or to provide the file system with a reference to at least one third executable file in said file system (col. 17, lines 38-41 shows adding an executable file to the persistent memory device; col. 35, lines 21-34 shows that the device can add any number of executable files), such that by executing said third executable file said processor is adapted to transform said data into a predetermined data-sequence form (col. 7, lines 45-49 and col. 35, lines 14-20—the processor can execute a compression utility, which transforms data into a predetermined data-sequence form; all executable files used by the processor are stored in the persistent memory device).

Stockdale does not teach that the persistent memory is used as a write cache memory for said file system. However, Cheng teaches a persistent memory used as a write cache memory for said file system (col. 2, lines 57-61).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale and Cheng and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the persistent memory used as write cache of Cheng with the device of Stockdale to yield the predictable result of an application device in which the persistent memory is used as a write cache for a file system device.

Regarding Claim 8, Stockdale teaches said data management unit is provided in the form of least one fourth executable file in a memory, particularly, in said persistent memory (col. 10, lines 52-55—"NV-RAM Manager" and col. 33, lines 11-14—software is installed in the NV-RAM and executed on the processor, as shown in fig. 11, item 1140).

Regarding Claim 10, Stockdale teaches a data processing system (fig. 3), comprising a memory management device for managing a memory space of at least one persistent-memory device (fig. 4; col. 4, lines 15-17—"non-volatile memory storage device"), comprising a memory allocation unit (col. 10, lines 52-55—"NV-RAM manager") adapted to communicate with at least one application device and to allocate at least one first part of said memory space to said application device (col. 4, lines 17-25; application devices are shown in fig. 2, item 215), wherein said allocation unit is further adapted to communicate with at least one file system device, and to allocate on request from said application device or from said file system device said first part of said memory space to said file system (col. 7, lines 19-26).

Stockdale does not teach that the persistent memory is used as a write cache memory for said file system. However, Cheng teaches a persistent memory used as a write cache memory for said file system (col. 2, lines 57-61).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale and Cheng and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the persistent memory used as write cache of Cheng with the system of Stockdale to yield the predictable result of a data processing system in which the persistent memory is used as a write cache for a file system device.

Regarding Claim 11, Stockdale teaches a method for managing memory space of a persistent-memory device (col. 6, lines 5-6), comprising a step of allocating at least one first part of said memory space to a file system device, as recognized by the file system device, upon request from said file system device or from an application device (col. 6, lines 11-13 and col. 7, lines 23-26; col. 34, lines 64-67 shows that the allocated memory space is recognized by the file system device).

Stockdale does not teach that the persistent memory is used as a write cache memory for said file system. However, Cheng teaches a persistent memory used as a write cache memory for said file system (col. 2, lines 57-61).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale and Cheng and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the persistent memory used as write cache of Cheng with the system of Stockdale to yield the predictable result of a data processing system in which the persistent memory is used as a write cache for a file system device.

Regarding Claim 12, Stockdale teaches said allocating step comprises a step of blocking a writing access to said first part of said memory space (col. 6, lines 54-61 and col. 32, lines 22-24—restricting access means blocking writing access for certain devices or processes).

Regarding Claim 13, Stockdale teaches said allocating step comprises a step of giving away to said file system device the power of reading access to said first part of said memory space (col. 6, lines 46-50—sending a handle constitutes giving away reading access since the handle is required to access the allocated memory area).

Regarding Claim 14, Stockdale teaches a step of deallocating said first part of said memory space to a memory management device (col. 6, lines 41-43 and 54-58—the method includes deallocating among the functions).

Regarding Claim 15, Stockdale teaches said allocating step or said deallocating step comprises transmitting an address range defining said first part of said memory space from said memory management device to said file system device or, respectively, vice versa (col. 28, lines 18-20 and col. 29, lines 22-24—the method transmits a handle to a memory block of predefined size; this defines the range of addresses that is transmitted).

4. Claims 16-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stockdale in view of Cheng, as applied to Claims 11 and 14, above, and further in view of Lee et al. (U.S. Patent 5,930,167, hereafter “Lee”).

Regarding Claim 16, Stockdale teaches said deallocating step is performed for said first part of said memory space based on any number of conditions (col. 32, lines 60-65—various flags govern when deallocation is and is not allowed). One finds that neither Stockdale nor

Cheng specifically teach that deallocation is performed given the condition that first data contained in said first part of said memory space is stored in the form of file data in a second part of said memory space, said file data having a predetermined file structure, and that said second part of said memory space is allocated to said file system device.

However, Lee teaches that first data contained in said first part of said memory space is stored in the form of file data in a second part of said memory space, said file data having a predetermined file structure, and that said second part of said memory space is allocated to said file system device (col. 5, line 60-col. 6, line 6; figs. 4A-4D).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale, Cheng, and Lee, and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the storing data of Lee with the conditional deallocation of Stockdale/Cheng to yield the predictable result of performing the deallocating step given the condition that first data contained in said first part of said memory space is stored in the form of file data in a second part of said memory space, said file data having a predetermined file structure, and that said second part of said memory space is allocated to said file system device.

Regarding Claim 17, Stockdale teaches said deallocating step is performed for said second part of said memory space given any number of conditions (col. 32, lines 60-65—any number of memory spaces can be allocated and deallocated). Stockdale does not teach that the condition that said file data has been written to a secondary storage medium. However, Cheng teaches deallocation given the condition that said file data has been written to a secondary

storage medium (col. 6, lines 42-48—the flush operation writes the data to a disk, a secondary storage medium).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale and Cheng and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the conditions of Cheng with the conditional deallocation of Stockdale to yield the predictable result of performing the deallocating step given the condition that said file data has been written to a secondary storage medium.

Regarding Claim 18, Stockdale and Cheng teach the step of Claim 17, as described above, but do not teach a method for write-caching first data worked on by an application, said first data being contained in a first part of a memory space of a persistent-memory device. However, Lee teaches a method for write-caching first data worked on by an application, said first data being contained in a first part of a memory space of a persistent-memory device (Lee, Abstract, lines 1-6 and col. 8, lines 10-14).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale, Cheng, and Lee, and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the method for write caching of Lee with the method of Stockdale/Cheng to yield the predictable result of performing a memory managing method according to claim 17 comprised in a method for write-caching first data worked on by an application, said first data being contained in a first part of a memory space of a persistent-memory device.

Regarding Claim 19, Cheng teaches after said allocating step, a step of sending a confirmation message from said file system device to said application device (col. 7, lines 50-59—after performing an operation, a confirmation message is sent to the application device {host processor}); and col. 13, lines 51-55—enabling the NVRAM constitutes an allocating step).

Regarding Claim 20, Stockdale teaches flags determining when deallocation is allowed (col. 32, lines 60-65) and additional data stored in the persistent memory (col. 14, lines 44-50 and 62-63; this constitutes the third data of the present claim), but neither Stockdale nor Cheng teach said first data is a copy of third data contained in a third part of said memory space, said write-caching method comprising, before performing said memory managing method, a step of copying said third data to said first memory space.

However, Lee teaches said first data is a copy of third data contained in a third part of said memory space, said write-caching method comprising a step of copying said third data to said first memory space (col. 5, line 60-col. 6, line 6; figs. 4A-4D shows the copying operation before the memory management method {i.e. before deallocating the memory}).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale, Cheng, and Lee, and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the data copying and write caching method of Lee with the determination of when deallocation can be performed of Stockdale/Cheng to yield the predictable result of a write caching method that copies third data to the first memory space before performing a memory management method.

Regarding Claim 21, Stockdale teaches:

allocating a fourth part of said memory space to said application device for an executable file or dynamic link library (col. 17, lines 38-41 shows adding an executable file to the persistent memory device; col. 35, lines 21-34 shows that the device can add any number of executable files);

writing said executable file or dynamic link library to said fourth part of said memory space (col. 33, lines 11-14—any number of executables can be stored in any number of parts of the memory space); and

allocating said fourth part of said memory space to said file system device (col. 7, lines 19-26 and col. 34, lines 51-58—any number of parts of the memory space can be allocated to the file system device).

Neither Stockdale nor Cheng teach that the executable file is adapted to converting said first data into file data. However, Lee teaches the executable file is adapted to converting said first data into file data (Lee, col. 5, line 60-col. 6, line 6 and figs. 4A-4D show an executable adapted to converting data into file data).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale, Cheng, and Lee, and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the executable file of Lee with the memory allocation and writing of Stockdale/Cheng to yield the predictable result of method that allocates memory to the file system device and writes an executable file that is adapted to converting data into file data.

Regarding Claim 22, Stockdale and Cheng do not teach Lee teach a step of transforming said first data into said file data with the aid of said executable file or said dynamic link library.

However, Lee teaches a step of transforming said first data into said file data with the aid of said executable file or said dynamic link library (col. 5, line 60-col. 6, line 6).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale, Cheng, and Lee, and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the transforming data of Lee with the method of Stockdale/Cheng to yield the predictable result of method that includes a step of transforming said first data into said file data with the aid of said executable file or said dynamic link library.

Regarding Claim 23, Stockdale and Cheng do not teach said transforming step is initiated by said file system device. However, Lee teaches said transforming step is initiated by said file system device (col. 6, lines 12-19—performing the transforming step when the memory system is idle is necessarily initiated by the file system device since the application device has no way of knowing when the memory system is idle).

All of the claimed elements were known in Stockdale, Cheng, and Lee, and could have been combined by known methods with no change in their respective functions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the initiation of Lee with the method of Stockdale/Cheng to yield the predictable result of method in which the transforming step is initiated by the file system device.

Regarding Claim 24, Stockdale teaches after said transforming step, a step of deallocating said fourth part of said memory space to said memory management device (col. 6, lines 41-43 and 54-58—the method includes deallocating among the functions, and it can be performed after any step in the process).

Regarding Claim 25, Cheng teaches a method for saving data worked on by an application device to a file on a secondary storage medium (col. 2, lines 57-61—data storage devices are a secondary storage medium), comprising the steps of writing said file data to said secondary storage medium (col. 7, lines 25-29).

Response to Arguments

5. The amendments to the specification are accepted as overcoming the objections of the first Office Action.

6. The amendment to Claims 7 and 15 are accepted as overcoming the objections of the first Office Action.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 11/15/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Claims 1 and 10, although Stockdale does not teach that the persistent memory is used as a write cache, Cheng does teach that the persistent memory is used as a write cache. The combination of Stockdale and Cheng thus teaches the claimed limitations, as described in the rejections above.

Regarding Claims 5 and 11, Stockdale teaches that the part of the persistent memory allocated to the file system device is recognized by the file system device, as described above.

Regarding Claim 7, the examiner maintains that Stockdale does teach that an executable file is written to the persistent memory device and executed to transform data in the persistent memory device into a predetermined data-sequence form. As the applicant has noted, Stockdale's invention does not have a permanently attached disk drive. All executable code must

therefore be stored in the persistent memory device. This code is executed by the processor, as recited by the present claim.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hal Schnee whose telephone number is (571) 270-1918. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. E.S.T..


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew M. Kim can be reached on (571) 272-4182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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HWS 11 December 2007



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PRIMARY EXAMINER
12/19/07